PRICE THREE CENTS

# OLNEY WAS NOT ANSWERED. CRUSHING DEFEAT ALLEGED.

RADICALS IN THE SENATE APPARENTLY BEATEN ALREADY.

THE BIG CROWD WHICH HAD ASSEMBLED IN EXPECTATION OF EXCITING SCENES DISAP-POINTED-VESTS ATTACK ON THE SECRETARY OF STATE PAILED TO MATERIALIZE - CONGRESS

TAKES A RECESS UNTIL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 22.-The crowd of eager and interested spectators drawn to the Senate gallerjes to-day by the announcement that Mr. Vest would make his anticipated assault on Secretary Olney suffered a keen disappointment. Mr. Vest did not speak, nor was a word uttered by any one even remotely bearing on the issue of constitutional prerogative raised by Secretary Olney's notice to Congress that the President would ignore any effort on the part of the legislative branch to control or modify the Administration's present diplomatic policy toward Spain and Cuba. On the contrary, nearly two hours were devoted to a running discussion of the Pacific Railroad funding problem, and then, after me routine business, the Senate adjourned un-

"I don't know," said Senator Vest, this morning. "how the impression got out that I would speak to-day. I never said that I would."

"I centainly can't reply to Senator Vest if he does not speak," said Senator Hill.

HAS VEST SEEN A NEW LIGHT?

The Senate became aware of this condition of sfairs early in the day, but the auditors in the galleries remained in ignorance during a great part of the session, many retaining their seats in the belief that they would be regaled with such a debate as the present session has not wit-The diplomatic and private galleries were both well filled. It appears that the misapprehension as to Senator Vest's intentions grew out of the fact that he had said that he would "call up" the resolution to-day. He had said nothing of any intention to make a speech, but every one rushed to the conclusion that he could have no other purpose in getting it up. The opments of the Cuban resolution conclude that the Missouri Senator's failure to talk is due to the fact that he has been induced to look into authorities which do not sustain his view of the question, and that he has concluded to investigate further before speaking.

"We've got them beaten," said Senator Hale sententiously, when it was known that Mr. Vest would postpone his attack. He spoke for the anti-Cubanites.

"On a vote?" was asked.

The reply was in the affirmative. The only reference to Cuba which came up to-day was a resolution offered by Mr. Call and agreed to, asking the President for information as to the circumstances of the feath in Cuba of Charles Covine, an American citizen, said to have been "hacked to pieces by Spanish sol-

MORGAN QUOTED AGAINST HIMSELF.

Mr. Olney took the trouble to-day to make a statement about the present attitude of one of his Senatorial critics, Mr. Morgan, of Alabama. The Secretary said that whereas Senator Morgan said in the Senate yesterday, in answer to a question by Senator Hill, that it was preposterous to question the right of Congress to recognize the independence of Cuba, he took an almost entirely different view of the natter last February, when the concurrent resolution expressing the sympathy of Congress for the insurgents and urging the President to use his good offices with Spain to bring about a termination of the struggle on the island was under discussion in the Senate. His remarks direct bearing on the issue raised by the Secretary of State that the power of recognizing the independence of a new government is vested exclusively in the Presithe matter. According to Secretary Olney, the Senator from Alabama at that time coincided with the position now assumed by the Executive, and to show it he invited attention to the following extract from Mr. Morgan's speech as contained in "The Congressional Record" of

If the Senator from Delaware will allow me, I again distinctly admit and assert that the President of the United States has the exclusive right to recognize the independence of a foreign country, because that affects our people not at all, but in the case of Hawaii we already had representatives to that Government and had recognized the independence of that Government many years ago. That recognition was a mere change in regard to the personnel of the Government and in the form of it, as in the case of the recognition of Spain as a republic and of France as a republic which recognitions were communicated by cable direct from the President without the interference of Congress at all, and the recognition of Brazii, when we concurred with the President of the United States in the recognition of the independence of that Power. Senator Proctor, of Vermont, said this after-

Senator Proctor, of Vermont, said this afternoon: "I see that a Boston paper has quoted me incorrectly as saying that I favor the revolutionists in Cuba, and would be willing to have the Cameron resolution passed before the holidays. This places me in a wrong position, as I have never made that statement." Mr. Proctor declined further to outline the course of action he thought best to pursue in regard to Cuba.

Senator McMillan, of Michigan, discussing the issue between the Administration and Congress, said: "I think that the President and the Cabinet are showing themselves well able to handle the Cuban question. I think the position they take in that matter is the correct one."

MORGAN'S CRITICISM OF OLNEY.

Senator Morgan, of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in an interview to-day, criticised Secretary Olney's contention that Congress cannot force the Administration to recognize the Independence of Cuba, as such action is distinctly a prerogative of the Executive. Mr. Morgan

NOVELETA WITH HEAVY LOSS.

MANY DEAD AND OVER FIVE HUNDRED WOUNDED -THE GUNBOATS WERE OF LITTLE SERVICE-GENERAL RIOS'S CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES A DISASTROUS FAILURE.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.-Private advices from Manila, Philippine Islands, reached here to-day and are verified by an account that appears in the Hong Kong "Press" received here on the Belgic this morning. The news contained in the ommunication deals with the attack by the Spanish on the Noveleta Isthmus, and the attempt of the Spanish to dislodge the insurgents in Cavite and Viejo. At the end of the campaigr, which lasted until November 14, the Spanish authorities sent out dispatches reportthat the rebel loss was very heavy. The Spanish asserted that they had lost about thirty-five killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castillans predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The rebels held Noveleta against warships and troops. The

The Spanish forces under General Ries were divided into two brigades of 7,000 men each, supported by the Spanish gunboats in the bay. The insurgents numbered about 12,000, a somewhat smaller force than the Spanish commanded, but they were strongly intrenched in Cavite and Noveleta. At the head of the Noveleta Peninsula the ground was honeycombed with rifle-pits, and the town defended from assault by earthworks planted with rapidfire cannon and several pieces of heavy ar-

Spaniards retired after suffering heavy losses.

Rios attacked the first line of redoubts at Noveleta, and the rebels fell back to the main line of defence, a mile in the rear af the picket The Spanish had their plans well arranged. They placed the cruiser Castilla close in-shore, and with her guns covered the attack of the royal troops. The cruiser's shells reached the outside defences of the rebels, but had little effect on the defences of the city. The fight began at 9 o'clock Sunday, November S, and by 1 p. m. the insurgents' outer works had been evacuated.

Then a general attack followed, Rios throwing the main body of his first brigade against the rebel entrenchments. The gunboats opened fire on the enemy, but, owing to bad gunnery, failed to cause any damage to the defences. The Cardeia, the closest to Cavlie, was fully six miles from the town, and all of her shells fell short, owing to the extreme elevation given the

When Rios's men reached the works, a terrific fire was opened on them, marched forward resolutely until the rifle

marched forward resolutely until the rine pits began to belch forth fire, mowing down the front ranks. The column faltered, then retreated slowly under heavy fire.

The Spanish troops were in the open and sub-jected to the full effect of the fire. Had the reb-els' gunnery been good, Rios would have been slaughtered.

On the morning of the 9th the Spanish were back in their camp again, and had repaired the remnants of the First Brigade. The Second Bri-

gade had suffered very little.

The steamer Isabel I and a small transport were used to fetch the wounded to port from the peninsula. At least 500 wounded were brought

from the battlefield.

On Wednesday, November 11, Rios prepared and headed a second attack on Noveleta. He threw his entire army against the redoubts, and was routed with heavy loss in the first attack. The gunboats failed to aid the troops to any extent, their shot falling short. The Spanish soldiers did not attempt to renew the attack, but waited until the morning of the 14th, when a weak effort was made to flank the rebels, the failure of which ended the fighting for the time belief.

AN ATTACK UPON GARCIA PLANNED. Madrid, Dec. 22.-A dispatch to the "Imparcial" from Havana says that 3,000 troops have in an attack upon the insurgents under General Garcia, who is now holding the road to Bayame. Tangements for the meeting took care to have but if there was ever a time when a rigid or for Manzanilla to join the forces near that place The Madrid and provincial press continue their The Madrid and provincial press campaign of denunciation against the United States, but their columns contain nothing new in the way of abuse of the American Government. It is asserted that the Spanish Government has been secretly preparing for war for some time

CUBA'S GOVERNMENT THE JUNTA.

Paris, Dec. 22-The "Gil Blas" publishes a report of an interview with Señor Betances, the representaof the Cuban insurgents in Paris, in which he declares that the assertions that the revolutionists in Cuba have no Government are false. The Cubans, in cuba have no Government are false. The Cubans, he says, have an organized Government, in the form of a Junta, whose members are acting together under the assent of the active participants in the rebellion and a majority of the inhabitants of the island. The sympathy of the American people with the Cubans, Señor Betances says, is entirely unselfish, and springs from a feeling of compassion for the victims of Spanish tyranny.

### A STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

HER SIGNALS HEARD OFF THE LONG ISLAND SHORE AND CHAPMAN TUGS GO TO AID HER.

Babylon, Long Island, Dec. 22 -Word reached here late to-night that from further east on the coast in the neighborhood of Bayport a steamer could be heard whistling as though in distress.

It is not thought she has gone ashore, but that she is confused in the snowstorm and is signalling for the Fire Island light. The report which

for the Fire Island light. The report which reached here placed the steamer about ten miles east of the Fire Island light.

The wrecking steamers J. J. Merritt and J. D. Jones, of the Merritt Wrecking Organization, left their wharf at Stapleton at 10 o'clock to give assistance to the steamer. The Chapman Wrecking Company's big wrecker went down the Bay at full speed a few minutes later. Both Merritt steamers were under orders to make full speed all the way.

FOR PROTECTION ON LUMBER.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURERS WANT THE DUTY

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 22.—A meeting of the manufacturers of yellow pine lumber of this section was held here to-day for the purpose of taking steps to present their views on the subject of the tariff on lumber to Congress. The meeting was strongly in favor of the restoration of the duty of 1882 of \$2 a thousand. The lumbermen present were all Dem-

A DEFEAT FOR ELEVATOR MEN.

Chicago, Dec. 22.-The bill for an injuction brought against the Central Elevator Company by Attor-ncy-General Moloney to restrain the company from dealing in grain was decided this morning by Judge Tuley against the elevator people. The Court holds that by dealing in grain, or mixing its own holdings of grain with that stored with it in its holdings of grain with that stored with it in its capacity as an elevator company, the Central Company exceeded the legal scope of its authority. It cense or charter. This is practically a test case, and is part of the fight being waged on elevator companies by the Board of Trade, although the latter is not a party to the case so far as is shown by the court records.

The Court allows the detendants a few months

The Court allows the detendants a few months to arrange their business before putting the injunction into effect.

The elevator concerns which will be affected by the granting of this injunction are A. C. Davis & Co., Central Elevator Company, George A. Seaverns, South Chicago Elevator Company, Armour Elevator Company, Charles Counselman, Nebraska City Packing Company, Chicago Elevator Company and Edson Keith.

BEEN FORMED IN HAWAIL

LEADER-DEATH TO ASIATIC CONTRACT LABOR FEARED-A SPECIOUS ARGU-

MENT FOR THE NATIVES.

Honolulu, Dec. 15-San Francisco, Dec. 22 (Special).-Many old partisans of Queen Lil and some of the largest and richest sugar planters have formed a secret anti-annexation league, branches of which are being formed over all the islands. Paul Isenberg, a millionaire planter, is at the head of the movement, whose theory is that the annexation will give Hawaii no political benefit, while it means death to Asiatic contract labor, which returns such big profit to planters. The league has put forth a declaration of princi-Among other arguments against annexa tion will be the dangers of being overrun by the American tramp element, as well as the effects of the American laws upon local conditions.

The native will be told that under the United States he will be relegated to the social and political level of the negro. Nothing holds so many terrors for the Hawaiian as that "bogie." It has been his nightmare from the birth of the annexation movement, and is the most powerful weapon any party could use against the cause Isenberg is the father of the Anti-Annexation League. When John W. Foster recently said to him, "The next Presidential term means either annexation or the death of reciprocity," he replied, "Then kill reciprocity."

He began by airing his view in the local newspaper and among his planter friends. Among the first to coincide with him were James Campbell, the millionaire, who was recently kidnapped in San Francisco; H. A. Widemann, plantation owner, capitalist, and prominent politician under the monarchy, and J. A. Magoon, a lawyer who was originally an annexationist.

Besides these, the League will swing all the Spreckies interests in the island, the houses H. Hockfeld & Co., Theodore A. Davis & Co., and a large number of other plantations. It is noted that a number of names in the list have been favorable to the cause of the late monarchy. Having given up all hopes of restoration they espouse the cause of Republic against annexa-Some of the leaders do not hesitate to say that their opposition is a question of dollars and cents. They do not believe the reciprocity treaty will be abrogated by the United States, and they desire to cling to the last to the contract system, which they say has made the sugar industries in the islands.

strong stand against this powerful opposition.
Up to this writing the secret of the existence of
the League has been carefully guarded among
its promoters, and will not be let out until the organization is complete. It will be sprung on the day the "antis" are ready to begin work. A great sensation will result. Then will begin a tug of war between the two most powerful elements in the island. The native population will be extend to be the content of ments in the Island. The native population where the catered to by both factions as practically a "balance of power." This element will divide a strong following belonging to the Alcha Aina Society, and guardians of the cause of the late monarchy will hold aloof from the fight. A part of the work of the Anti-Annexation League will be to organize the employes of its chief pro-motors. As many names as possible will be got

Then the ultimate ideal presents itself ten. Then the ultimate ideal presents lises. It is presumed that when the annexation question comes up at Washington in the spring, Congress will send a commission to Honolulu to report the situation. The League will then present its roll against that of the annexation club and will on. annexation club and w to show that annexation is not wanted.

### THE CHOATE MASS MEETING.

A BIG ATTENDANCE EXPECTED BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS TO CONFER TO-DAY.

evening under the auspices of the Choate Club | good revenue law. I do not believe in high proprinted on the tickets the warning that seats portentous condition, and not a theory, conseats will have to go to the hall early. The theories aside for a time. Like the sword, States only seats to be reserved after 8 o'clock will may be saved without them. Let us cordially be some platform seats, seats in boxes, tickets and unflinchingly stand by the Republican party and unflinchingly stand by the Republican party for which have been distributed, and some seats the Committee of Arrangements will be surprised if the large hall is not filled to overflow-

The first speech at the meeting will be the opening address by Edmund Wetmore, who has accepted the invitation to preside. Among the other speakers will be Elihu Root, William D. Guthrie and General Wager Swayne. It is the intention of the Committee of Arrangements to have a short and lively meeting, limiting the speaking to an hour and a half, in order that the audience may leave the hall by 10 o'clock. It was said yesterday that any resolutions to be presented at the meeting in favor of the election of Joseph H. Choate to the United States Senate would be brief and to the point.

Among the Republicans of Brooklyn who have been prominent in the movement in that city to urge the Legislature to elect Joseph H. Choate United States Senator are ex-Mayor Schieren and the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs. They have united with other Republicans of Brooklyn in sending out the following invitation to a conference this afternoon:

CHAS. A. SCHIEREN, DARWIN R. JAMES, WILLIS L. OGDEN, JAMES M'KEEN, GEO. G. REYNOLDS, BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, RICHARD S. STORRS.

FOREIGN PAPERS HELD IN CHICAGO.

JOURNALS FROM GERMANY, HOLLAND AND SWEDEN CONTAINING LOTTERY ADVERTISE-

MENTS CAPTURED BY THE POSTOFFICE. Chicago, Dec. 22.-The Chicago bundles of six foreign newspapers are held by the Chicago Post-office, and the publishers informed that they will not be delivered. All the papers have been found

not be delivered. All the papers have been found to contain lottery advertisements. Some time since Postmaster Hesing was informed by Chicago subscribers of the papers that con-siderable lottery business in a small way was be-ing done in Chicago by responses to the advertise-ments by a purphy of German, Juich and Specials ments in a number of German, Dutch and Swedish newspapers circulating in the city. An examination was ordered by the postmaster, and yesterday a scrutiny of the foreign newspaper mail resulted in the hanging up of seven different publications about two thousand papers being in the lot. The papers are the "Brunner Kapitalisten Blatt," the "Jägerdorfer Zeitung" and the "Isar Zeitung," of Germany; the "Veendammer Courant" and the "Nieuve Winschotet Courant," of Holland, and the "Aftonbladet," of Stockholm, Sweden.

### ASSEMBLY LEADERS.

Buffalo, Dec. 22.—Assemblyman S. Fred Nixon, of Chautauqua County, arrived here from Albany to-day, and said that the Assembly slate as at present made up bears the name of O'Grady Speaker and his own for the leadership of the Speaker and his own for the leadership of the majority. Mr. Nixon said it was the general opinion among the legislators whom he met that the Democratic leader would be Daniel E. Finn, of New-York. It looked to him as if Thomas C. Platt would be United States Senator.

THE 12 O'CLOCK noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The time of the 11 A. M. has been quickened, due Boston 4:40 p. m. 5 hours and 40 minutes.—(Advt.

ANTI-ANNEXATION SPIRIT. M'KINLEY RETURNS HOME.

SPANIARDS DRIVEN BACK FROM A FORMIDABLE LEAGUE SAID TO HAVE THE PRESIDENT-ELECT MUCH BENE-FITED AND PLEASED BY HIS VISIT.

> PAUL ISENBERG, A MILLIONAIRE PLANTER, THE GOLD DEMOCRATS ASSURE HIM OF THEIR SUP-PORT-HE COMMANDS THEIR CONFIDENCE, AND THEY WILL NOT THROW AWAY .

THE FRUITS OF VICTORY BY INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, Dec. 22.-Major and Mrs. McKinley left Chicago at 11:30 o'clock to-night, and expect to reach Canton about 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Both the President-elect and his wife have been benefited by the change. Mrs. McKinley is in better health than she has enjoyed for three months, and Major Mc-Kinley, while he has not had a great deal of

rest, has had an opportunity to take long drives daily and to spend a good deal of time in the air. The weather sluring Major McKinley's six days' sojourn in Chicago has been delightful, and he said to-night that his visit had been an enjoyable one. Major McKinley has been in close touch with

men and affairs during his stay in Chicago. foremost men of Illineis and of some of the adjacent States have called upon him, and there has been a pretty free interchange of information and ideas upon many subjects of current interest. Major McKinley enjoys an acquaintance as broad as the land itself, and twenty years of public life have brought him into personal touch with most of the men of the country who are conspicuous in political and business circles, but he desires still further to increase his knowledge of men and condi- trucks of a flat-car loaded with lumber broke, tions, and no opportunity for acquiring informa- and the car and its load were deposited on the tion that may prove useful to him in meeting the grave task of organizing an Administration to cope with a score of vitally serious queswas allowed to go by unimproved.

Major McKinley has a pleasant but highly effectual way of drawing men out by putting them at ease and listening with admirable attention to their observations about matters with which they are most conversant. Among his callers were such men as Marshall Field, Joseph Medill, Robert T. Lincoln, Representative Hitt, George M. Pullman, Governor Upham of Wisconsin; General Wesley Merritt, United States Army; Ferdinand Peck, Charles G. Dawes, Alexander Revell, W. E. Mason and Colonel Harrison Gray Otis, of California, There were, too, a hundred others, all prominent in various lines of commercial, financial and political activity.

The President-elect has had an excellent opportunity to survey the whole Western situation, and he knows precisely the values, in a political way, of men who seek important office throughout all this part of the country, and he knows as well their intellectual and moral Major McKinley did not come here to work, but people came to see him who were well informed and trustworthy, and all he had to do was to listen and ask an occasional question.

A noteworthy feature of his visit to Chicago was the effort made by many of the leading gold Democrats of this city to impress him with the conviction that he commanded their confidence and would have their support in his efforts to effect a prompt settlement of the tariff question by passing an adequate revenue

We have faith in Major McKinley," said one of the feremost Democratic bankers of the country, at the Union League Club this evening, and I know that I am not alone in this feeling. It would be like throwing away half the fruits of the splendid victory of last November if the gold Democrats were not to stand solidly at the back of the next President and support him in About seven thousand tickets of admission to all efforts to put an end to conditions of distrust fronted the people of this country

and unflinchingly stand by the Kinley and the prosperity.

"The demand for unselfish, non-partisan patriolism and the unity of honest, well-meaning people was never more pressing than it is to-day. It is the business of patriotic Democrats to help and not to obstruct the vork of the Republicans. The sooner the tariff question is settled by the enactment of a law that shall produce all the mone the Government needs for its daily increasing requirements the better will it be for all sorts and conditions of men. I assume that the law will be a fair one. I do not expect it to be perfect. There will be time enough to amend it after the wheels are stauted and we have adjusted ourselves to its working. But my conversation with Major McKinley fills me with hope that the next tariff bill will be so ably constructed that all of us, irrespective of party, will be willing to let it stand for eight or ten years."

More than a score of widely known Democratic bankers and business men have talked in this vein during Major McKinley's visit here, and they assured him that they expressed the sentiment of 90 per cent of the gold Democrats of the community. The slogan in Chicago is: Prosperity first, the discussion of doctrinal differences later.

Major McKinley has notably strengthened the

Prosperity first, the discussion of doctrinal differences later.

Major McKinley has notably strengthened the admirable impression he made during former visits to Chicago. One hears daily at the great business and social centres here a swelling volume of earnest, enthusiastic, pleasant comment upon the many-sidedness, the breadth of views, the resoluteness, the mental alertness and the sturdy conservatism of the President-elect. His qualities of mind and heart have impressed in a profound way this practical, clear-minded, energetic community. Major McKinley received from it the fullest measure of admiration, confidence, loyalty and liking, and it has required most active effort on his part to prevent the expression of these sentiments in some formal, public and sumptuous manner.

WALL-ST. FERRYBOAT IN COLLISION.

THE COLUMBIA CRASHES INTO A COAL BARGE HER CABIN DAMAGED AND PASSENGERS BADLY SCARED.

A collision in the middle of the East River be tween the Wall-st. ferryboat Columbia and a coal barge last evening alarmed 500 people, who were on the passenger boat. The crash splintered the front part of the men's cabin, and several persons were slightly injured by flying glass.

The ferryboat left the Wall-st, slip at 5:10 p. having on beard a large number of downtown peo-ple returning to Brooklyn from business. About half way across the river a tug coming down stream with a big steemer in tow, whistled twice, the signal that she would pass in front of the Columbia. The ferrybeat slowed up, and the tug and steamer passed. The Columbia started forward sgain, when only a few feet in front of her the black line of a three-inch hawser located up, which stretched from the stern of the receding steamer to two heavy coal barges.

The ferrybeat was almost upon the barges, and seeing that a crash was inevitable, the passenger. the signal that she would pass in front of the

seeing that a crash was inevitable the passengers on the front of the Columbia pressed back into the on the front of the Columbia pressed back into the cabins. Those inside, apprised of the danger, crowded to the rear of the boat. Women screamed, and the horses were prevented from running wild with the greatest difficulty. The pilot and deckhands cried to the barge crew to throw off the hawser, but their warning was either not heard or the crew were too excited to understand. The heavy hawser stretched across the front of the ferryhoat and struck the end of the men's cabin. It tore away the supports before it snapped in two, and at the same time the first barge crashed into the side of the Certyboat, striking the guard. The force of the collision swung the Columbia halfway round.

The barges lay to after the crash while the Ce

way round.

The barges lay to after the crash, while the Columbia proceeded on her way. She will be repaired
to-day, and an investigation will probably be made
to place the responsibility for the accident. TO SOUTHERN RESORTS.
FLORIDA FAST LINE, Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System, via Washington, Richmond, Charleston. 229 and 281 Broadway, N. Y.—(Advt,

WRECK ON THE MEADOWS.

AN ERIE PASSENGER TRAIN CRASHES INTO A BROKEN FLATCAR.

POSTS-NO PASSENGERS SERIOUSLY HURT-

TRAVEL DELAYED FOR SEVERAL HOURS. A fatal accident occurred on the Eric Railroad near Rutherford, N. J., last night, which, in both cause and effect, was similar to the wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad near New Brunswick, recently. The trucks of a freight car collapsed, and the broken car and its cargo were thrown on the adjoining track in front of a passenger train. The engine was ditched, and the engineer and fireman were killed. The dead are:

EOGERT, John W., engineer, forty-five years old, of Paterson, N. J. HALLETT, U. G., fireman, thirty-five years old, of Waldwick, N. J.

The fil-fated train was known as a Paterson local. It consisted of a combination smoking and baggage car and two passenger coaches. The train connected with the 7 o'clock boats from New-York, and 'eft the station in Jersey City at 7:14 o'clock. Conductor Davis was in charge. In addition to the regular passengers returning from business, there were many women who had been shopping in the New-York stores. A large number of these were accompanied by children. The train makes a brisk run across the long stretch of meadows between Jersey City and Rutherford, its first stop, a distance of eleven miles. It had almost reached Berry's Creek, when a fast freight train, eastbound, began to pass. Suddenly the track in front of the passenger train. It was too late to avert a collision, so the engineer bravely stood at his post, and did his utmost to lessen the impact. The air brakes were applied, and a second later there was a violent crash. The passengers were hurled against the backs of the seats in front of them, and many were cut by flying glass, as the blow was so severe that the windows were shattered. The affrighted women and children screamed, while the alarmed men hurried from the cars to ascertain the extent of the accident The combination car had left the rails and

hung over the ditch at the side of the road at an angle of almost 45 degrees. It was miraculous that it did not follow the locomotive. which was lying on its side in the mud. The steam poured from the broken boller, and prevented the rescuers from beginning their labor of extricating the two unfortunate men who had been caught under the locomotive. Hallett was quickly dug out. He had been scalded to death. The engineer was breathing faintly when released from under the wreck, but he expired a moment later. His head had been frightfully crushed, and his legs were broken. The accident occurred at a point about midway en block stations. The first reports received by the railroad officials were greatly ex-

aggerated. It was supposed that the cars of the passenger train had been destroyed, and a large number of passengers had been killed or maimed. A message was sent to Jersey City and Rutherford for physicians and surgeons. Chief of Police Murphy, of Jersey City, sent mes-sengers out to summon all the available medical men, who hastened to the railway station and men, who hastened to the railway station and boarded a special train, which conveyed them. Chief Murphy, Captain McNulty and the reserves of the First and Second police precincts of Jersey City to the scene. The ambulances of Christ's Hospital and the City Hospital, and the police patrol-wagons were ordered to the railroad station to receive the wounded. As soon as the special train arrived at the wreck, the physicians prescribed for some of the women passengers, who had become hysterical, but there was no need for surgical aid.

Division Superintendent M. W. Maguire, who travelled from Paterson on an engine, directed the removal of the bodies of the two victims to Paterson, and attended to the clearing of the wreck. The rails were completely blocked, and travel was delayed for several hours.

The wreck caused much discomfort for thoseneople who lived along the line of the road, and who were belated in New-York by business. Most of the trains were held at a point two miles east of the wreck, and those who desired to reach

of the trains were held at a point two mines easied the wreck, and those who desired to reach their homes without a long delay were forced to walk around the wreck and take the trains which the railroad commany had sent to convey them on their way. The women passengers, who distiked the idea of a two-mile tramp through the snow, had to remain in the cars until an early hour this morning, when traffic was resumed.

## BUFFALO'S SEWER SYSTEM IN PERIL.

STATE AUTHORITIES TO STOP THE DRAINAGE INTO THE HAMBURG AND ERIE CANALS -A PROTEST FROM THE CITY

Buffalo, Dec. 22.-A portion of Buffalo's sewer system is said to be in peril. Owners of sewers draining into the Hamburg Canal from Main-st. to the Erie Canal and into the Erie Canal from its harbor to Ferry-st. have been informed by the State authorities that within five days that all these sewers must be stopped from discharging their contents into these two canals. Great excitement prevails among the city officials and in the territory affected by this notice.

Health Commissioner Wende says that the clos-ing of the sewers will menace the health of the ing of the sewers will menace the health of the entire city, and City Engineer Guthrie says that it will be impossible to find any other outlet in the short time given by the authorities of the State. The Board of Aldermen has instructed Engineer Guthrie to confer with Colonel Lay, superintendent of the Buffalo division of the Eric Canal, and determine the import of the notice.

MOB LAW IN MAYFIELD, KY.

NOTORIOUS NEGRO RESORTS BROKEN UP AND BUILDINGS FIRED BY THE WHITES-MORE. LYNCHINGS FEARED.

Paduenh, Ky., Dec. 22.—Mayfield, where Jim Stone was lynched and filled with pistol shots, was lit up by incendiary fires last night. To-day Charles Bolin, twenty-seven years old, white, lies at home with a revolver wound in the neck, while a dozen negroes are fleeing beyond the reach of m and blackened ruins mark former locations of

blind tigers and low dives. Two dive-keepers were wounded, and one may die.

The lynchers, having satisfied their vengeance on the body of Stone, started last night to weed out the notorious blacks. An assault was made on a resort run by Tom Chambers. Tom opened fire and repulsed the attacking party. Bolin was danger-ously and others were slightly injured. A second bers escaped, but the building, with a wholesale

bers escaped, but the building, with a wholesale beer house, which is operated in violation of the local option law, and other buildings tenanted by rough negroes, were fired and destroyed.

The mob then began pursuit. The negroes field in every direction. One man was captured and severely whipped. A dancing-master was ordered to leave town also.

To-day Mayfield was filled with armed and excited men. Trouble is expected at any time. The Courthouse is used as a headquarters. Posses are in hot pursuit of the negroes, and more lynchings are expected.

JOHN L. IN THE POOR DEBTORS' COURT. Boston, Dec. 22.—John L. Sullivan was in the poor debtors' court to-day on a florist's bill of \$318 on which judgment has been obtained. The items in the bill dated from June 19, 1833, to December 9, in the bill dated from June 19, 1833, to December 9, 1894. The first was for four buttonhole bouquets, but nearly all the others were for funeral pieces, ranging in cost from \$25 to \$100. The bill had been allowed by the Court, and a writ of attachment was given to a deputy-sheriff. Sullivan lived at No. 23 Folsom-st., itoxbury, but the officer could not find that he had anything to attach, so he attached a chip, which fulfilled the legal requirements. The ex-champion was examined as to the amount of money he had made and how he spent it, and the case was postponed until January 11.

THE FAMOUS VAN DEUSEN SAUSAGE. These dainty morsels were first made 30 year These dainty morsels were first made 30 years ago, and their popularity has grown, until to-day they hold the field almost exclusively. They are carefully made of selected cuts from corn-fed pigs, with purest seasoning, no crackers or adulterants. Send 50c. for 3 lbs. (express prepaid) to C. A. Van Deusen, Hudson, N. T. Dealers, samples from E. P. Genung, 233 Washington-st. N. T.—(Advt.

NEW-ENGLAND NIGHT.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY AT THE WALDORF.

THE ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED AT THEIR SPEECHES BY EX-JUDGE HOWLAND, EX-MINISTER

PHELPS, THE SECRLTARY OF THE NAVY.

JOHNSTON, GENI RAL MILES, GEN-ERAL HORACE PORTER

It was Yankee day yesterday, as it is always on December 22, for it was on that day in the faraway year of 1620 that the Pilgrim Fathers first set foot on Plymouth Rock, while the good ship Mayflower rode at anchor hard by. It might have been just such a day as yesterday that the pioneers of religiou liberty first touched American soll. At any rate we are told of the "stern and rockbound coast," and it is also recorded that the sky was so stormy that woods tossed their giant branches against it, in New-York the day is always celebrated most fittingly by the New-England Society by an elaborate dinner, which is appropriately called a festival. The society is composed of nearly 1,500 men who, though born in New-England, came later to enrich the resources of the Nation's metropolis with their brains and their inexhaustible energy. The society is ninety-six years old now, fast verging toward the completion of its first century. It has a fund of more than \$100,000, whose income is available for the relief of deserving New-Englanders but such is the solidity and thrift of the New-England character that calls for help are exceedingly rare, and the society's principal mounts up so fast that its investment has become no

The annual New-England Society dinner has and has tested the capacity of the largest public dining-rooms of the city. The dinners have been held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at the Madison Square Garden Assembly Rooms, at Delmonco's, at Sherry's, and at other places, and last night for the first time took place at the Waldorf. The society has earned a reputation for assembling the wittiest and most effective after-dinner speakers of the country around its board, and many a time members of the organization have missed the treat because there was not room to accommodate them in comfort. Last evening there were only a score less than 500 men around the tables that were set in the new ballroom of the Waldorf, while in the gallery were many women who came to enjoy the verbal and the most delightful part of the feast.

light task.

#### SEASONABLE DECORATIONS. The decorations of the room were descriptive

of the occasion to the least particulars. About all was the American flag twined about the porticos and the ceiling in every conceivable form and fashion. Neither was the near approach of Christmas forgotten, for the Yuletide eens climbed the walls and ran riot with the graceful smilax about the windows and the gallery. The tables were bowered in the roses whose prototypes grew in many a quaint dooryard well-remembered by many of the men were gathered there, while the modest daisies that wave in a thousand rocky pastures stood between. Whole turkeys reclined at ease upon the tables, and jack-o'-lanterns, whose n anufacture is still the sport of country boys in autumn, glared with flery eyes that had no miniature Plymouth Rocks that faithfully showed the huge crack that divides the original on Cape Cod, as well as the historic date of 1620, while each was crowned with a tiny American flag. The waiters, French to the which they never saw in the fields of Aveyron or Normandie, but which was familiar enough to the diners. It was just the sort of a "tog" that is worn by the New-England farmer in the hayfield and consisted of a jumper, overalls an seldem lighted by the electric lamps. Had Josiah Allen wandered in he would certainly have said: "Wal, I'll be darned; by gosh I will!"

Among the eminent sons of New-England who were present to talk of the sterling qualities of the forefathers, and the energy, the thrift and the humor of the modern New-Englander, were Edward J. Phelps, formerly Minister to England. whose toast was "Forefathers' Day"; the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, who responded to "Our Debt to the Pilgrim Fathers"; Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston, who talked of "Some New-Englanders in Georgia"; President Eliot, of Harvard, whose teast was "The Characteristic New-England Tendency to Reform and Progress"; Hamilton W. Mable, who spoke on "New-England Literature"; General Horace Porter, whose toast was "The Results of Puritan Influence": Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, who spoke for "The Navy": Major-General Nelson A. Miles, who appropriately responded to "The Army": Arthur Lord, whose subject was "The Civic Compact and the Church Covenant of the Pilgrims"; Mayor Strong and Edward King. who responded to the toast of "Our Sister Socie-

In the absence of the president of the society. Charles C. Beaman, who is still out of town recuperating from the effects of a severe illness, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, the Bismarck of Yale and first vice-president of the society, presided, introducing himself by saying that in place of the virtue of the president it became necessary to accept a "vice." At his right hand at the table of honor sat Secretary Hertest, Colonel Johnson Hamilton W. Mabie, General Thomas H. Ruger. Arthur Lord, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. Pierpont Morgan, Ellhu Root, Mayor Strong, General Stewart L. Woodford. Horace Russell and Colonel Daniel F. Appleton. At the left of the presiding offic at the same table, sat Mr. Phelps, General Miles, the Rev. Dr. Savage, General Horace Porter, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Charles A. Dana, Hugh S. Thompson, Warner Van Norden, Edward King, J. Kennedy Tod, Horace White, General Henry L. Burnett and William

Vice-President Stevenson and J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, expected to be present, but were unavoidably detained.

AT THE OTHER TABLES.

The Committee of Arrangements for the dinner consisted of ex-Judge Howland, Seth M. Miniken, J. Pierpent Morgan, jr., John Claffin, Edmund C. Stedman and President Beaman, and with the aid of George Wilson, the secretary of the New-England Society, they had arranged for the seating of members of the society and their friends at nine parallel tables, as follows:

TABLE A-GEORGE CLINTON BACHELLER, PRB

